Appendix B

On page 6, beginning at line 6:

Figure 16 shows a system similar to the one shown in Figure 15 but with a modified detection scheme. The fluorescence is dispersed according to wavelength by a grating (blazed, if required). In Figure 16a, the dispersed light is directed towards a set of photomultipliers (PMT), each detecting a certain wavelength region. A switch box allows selecting which PMT output is sent to the fast oscilloscope. In Figure 16b, the dispersed fluorescence is enhanced with an image intensifier and detected with a CCD array. A frame grabber ensures rapid removal of the data stored in the CCD to the attached computer. For high intensity signals, a photodiode array in place of a PMT array or a CCD is feasible.

On page 7, beginning at line 13:

Peptide or *protein*, according to the present invention, means a chemical compound in which a string of at least three amino acids are linked together by peptide bonds. Inventive peptides preferably contain only natural amino acids, although non-natural amino acids (*i.e.*, compounds that do not occur in nature but that can be incorporated into a polypeptide chain[; see, for example, http://www.cco.caltech.edu/~dadgrp/Unnatstruct.gif, which displays structures of non-natural amino acids that have been successfully incorporated into functional ion channels]) and/or amino acid analogs as are known in the art may alternatively be employed. Also, one or more of the amino acids in an inventive peptide may be modified, for example, by the addition of a chemical entity such as a carbohydrate group, a phosphate group, a farnesyl group, an isofarnesyl group, a fatty acid group, a linker for conjugation, functionalization, or other modification, *etc.*